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Data on county origin of Wisconsin full-time students attending college-level institutions in the State in September 1956. Separate analyses of entering freshmen, undergraduates, and graduate and professional students.

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RESEARCH STUDY IA

GEOGRAPHIC ORIGINS OF WISCONSIN COLLEGE STUDENTS

Introduction

Plans for the development of higher education programs to meet the needs of Wisconsin's expanding student population must be based upon a sound knowledge of existing institutional patterns and an appraisal of how well they serve the people of the state. Information concerning the geographic origin of students attending the public and private colleges of a state is generally considered essential for this purpose. An analysis and interpretation of data of this kind should contribute to the solution of such problems as the equality of educational opportunity, and the location and need for additional programs and facilities.

This study, supplementing Research Study I, presents data concerning the county origin of Wisconsin students attending college-level institutions in the state in September 1956.* A separate analysis is made of entering freshmen, undergraduates, and professional and graduate students. Only full-time students are considered. All part-time, extension and summer school enrollments are excluded. No account is taken of Wisconsin residents attending colleges and universities in other states.** The study deals exclusively with the services of Wisconsin colleges to the citizens of the state.

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*Research Study I, From Where Do Wisconsin Students Come Who Attend The State Colleges And The University. This Study dealt exclusively with the enrollments in state-supported institutions, and made no distinction between undergraduate and graduate students.

**No source of recent statistics on this subject is available. The last report on the migration of college students was made by the U.S. Office of Education in 1950.

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Since this analysis of attendance is somewhat different from similar studies made in other states, it seems desirable to point out certain contrasts in the methods used. First, the county residence of a student was determined by the location of high school graduation and not the "home" residence recorded at the time of matriculation. Secondly, in order to calculate a rate of college attendance for each county in a state, it is necessary to relate the number of students attending from each county to some base representing the potential in the area. The customary approach is to use the 18 to 21 or the 12 to 15 age-group recorded in the 1950 Census for this purpose. While this procedure gives a close approximation, it fails to consider the impact of intra-state migration of population. Furthermore, college attendance is dependent upon the number of high school graduates. Age-groupings represent only potential college students at some future time. For this reason, the number of graduates in a county seems to afford the most fair and reasonable means of establishing a base for determining a rate of attendance. In the presentation of data concerning freshmen, the number of students enrolled in Wisconsin colleges from a given county is expressed as a percentage of the high school graduates of the county. To establish a four-year age-group for the undergraduate percentage, the 1956 high school graduates of a county have been multiplied by four, the assumption being that the high schools have produced approximately the same number of graduates in the past few years.

Location of Higher Education Institutions

Wisconsin has eighty-one institutions offering some kind of college-level training. Roughly, they may be grouped as follows:

	Public	Private	Total
Degree granting	11	20	31
Single purpose - degree granting	1	4	5
Two year			
Junior colleges	9	3	12
Single purpose - Co. Te. Col.	22	0	22
Seminaries - major	0	5	5
minor	0	5	5
	43	37	80

Excluding the seminaries, thirty-five colleges confer the baccalaureate degree. Five are single purpose institutions.* The North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools accredits twelve of the private colleges, and all degree-granting state institutions, except the Wisconsin Institute of Technology.**

The state's two-year institutions number thirty-four. There are four junior colleges all in Milwaukee, eight extension centers operated by the University of Wisconsin, and twenty-two County Teachers Colleges, offering a two-year rural teaching curricula.

A glance at the maps shown in Figures 1 and 2 (pages 4 and 5) discloses that the degree-granting colleges and universities are concentrated in the densely populated eastern and southeastern part of the state and along the Mississippi River. There are only two four-year institutions in the northern

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*Wisconsin Institute of Technology, Layton School of Art, Wisconsin Conservatory of Music, Milwaukee School of Engineering. The Institute of Paper Chemistry, exclusively a graduate institution, is not included in the undergraduate part of this study.

**Alverno College, Beloit College, Cardinal Stritch College, Carroll College, Lawrence College, Marquette University, Milwaukee-Downer College, Mount Mary College, Northland College, Ripon College, St. Norbert College, Viterbo College.

FIGURE 1

Location Of Institutions Offering Two-Year Programs

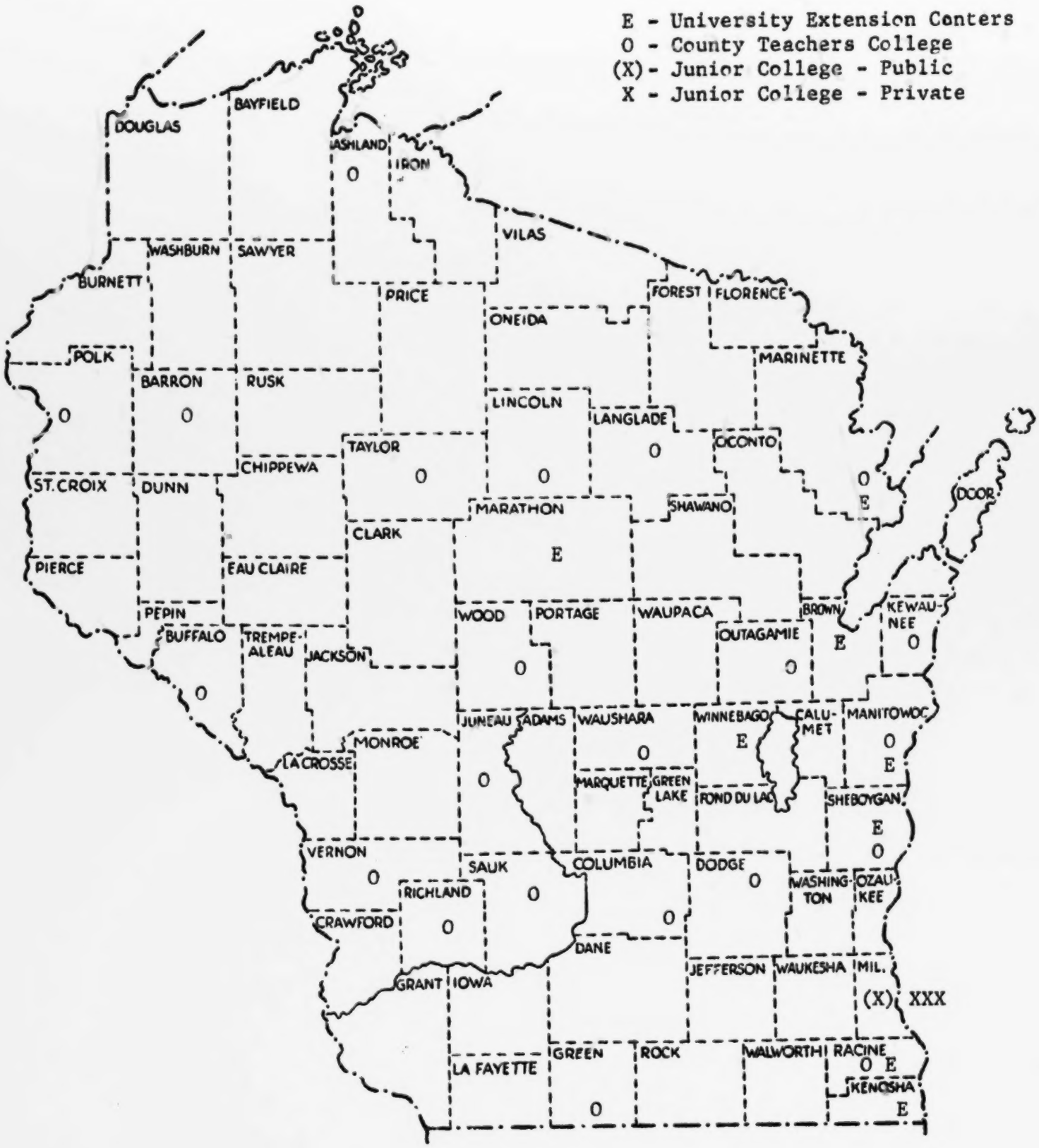
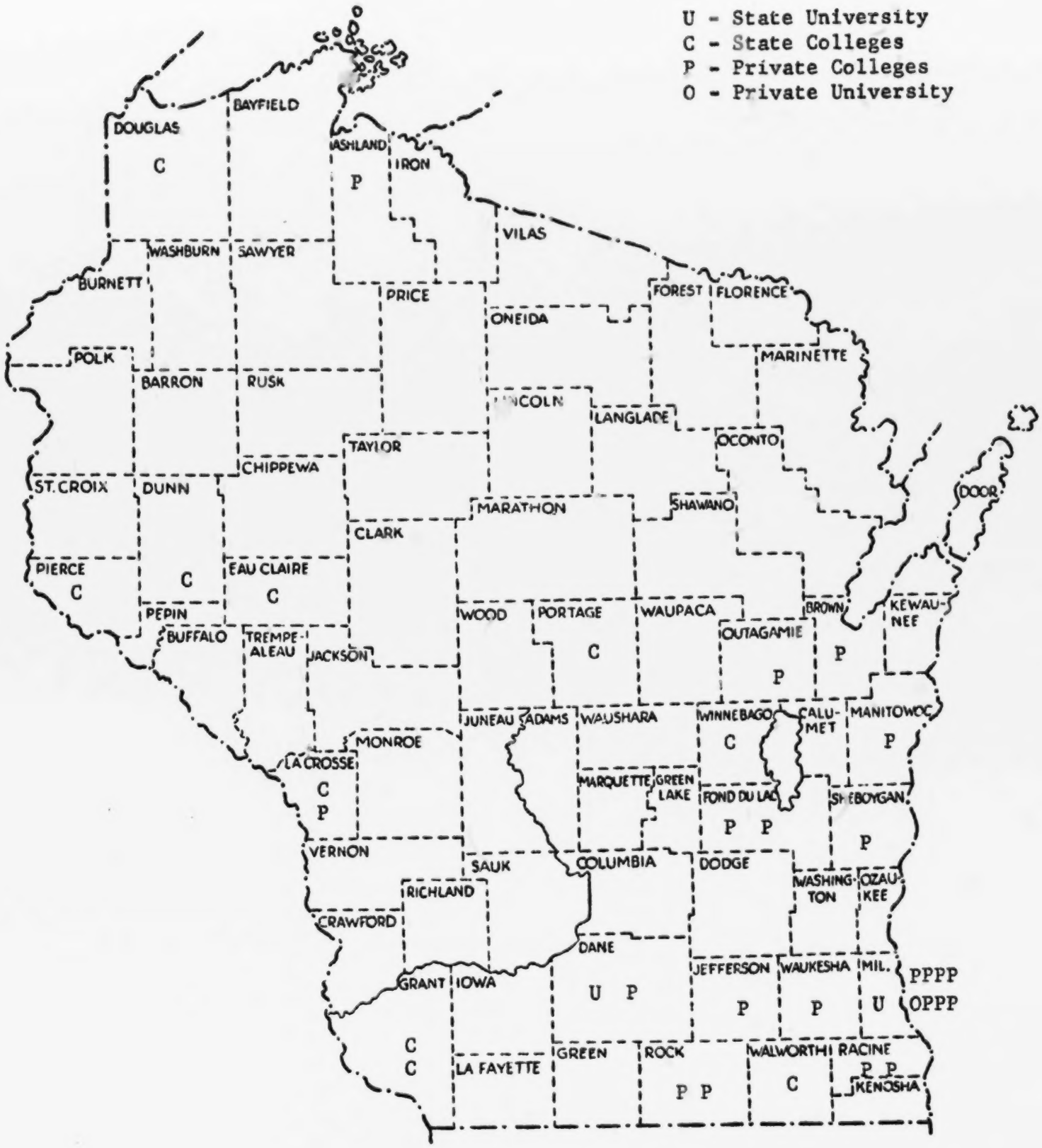


FIGURE 2

Location Of Degree-Granting Institutions



* Seminaries not shown

tior of counties, and none in the northeast. A somewhat similar situation prevails at the two-year level. Ten of the twelve junior colleges are located in counties bordering Lake Michigan. Only the County Teachers Colleges are rather widely distributed.

The sixty-eight institutions mentioned are located in forty counties. Milwaukee county, with thirteen institutions, offers the greatest variety of educational programs.* Twenty other counties have one or two degree-granting institutions. In eight of these counties there is also a junior college or a County Teachers College or both. Three counties are served by junior colleges or County Teachers Colleges or both, and sixteen by a County Teachers College.

There are thirty-one Wisconsin counties which have no institution of higher education of any kind within their borders. Since the County Teachers Colleges offer only a restricted rural curricula, it is admissible to state that forty-seven counties do not have programs covering the first two years of a standard college course.

It is apparent from the geographic coverage of the existing institutions that large numbers of young people live outside the range of commuting distance from any type of institution. In 1956, about 35 per cent of all high school graduates lived in counties without the usual higher education facilities. Obviously, educational opportunity at the college-level is unequally distributed. Does the absence of college-level facilities in an area limit the attendance of the young people of a region?

Enrollment Trends

That Wisconsin high school students were attending college in increasing numbers is evident from recent enrollment reports. In the fall of 1957, the

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*For a description of programs see Background Study VI, Academic Programs Currently Offered in Wisconsin Colleges and Universities.

Universities and Colleges of the state registered 55,744 day students, the highest in their history.* Table I (page 7), adopted from the annual reports of Dr. L. J. Lins, details the enrollments for the post-war year of 1946-47, the low period of 1951-52 during the Korean War, and the current year.

Table I

Day Enrollments in Wisconsin Institutions

	1946	1951	1957	Increase 1951-1957
		Undergraduate		
Public				
Univ. of Wis.	15,877	10,319	12,156	1,837
Milwaukee				
Extension	2,614	1,210	(	
St. C. & Univ.	1,704	1,721	(4,735	1,804
Inst. of Tech.	109	106	1,029	923
State Colleges	7,299	6,540	12,241	5,701
Co. Te. Col.	545	715	1,117	402
Univ. Ext.	2,680	906	1,455	549
	30,826	21,337	32,733	11,394
Private				
Degree granting	13,380	12,288	16,484	4,196
Junior Colleges	9	46	262	216
Theolog. Sem.	95	289	219	(-) 70
	13,484	12,623	16,965	4,342
		Graduate & Professional		
Public				
Grad.	1,975	2,939	3,320	381
Prof.	773	970	782	(-) 188
	2,748	3,909	4,102	193
Private				
Grad.	436	562	657	95
Prof.	951	1,118	1,036	(-) 82
Theolog.	235	356	251	(-) 105
	1,622	2,036	1,944	(-) 92
TOTAL	48,680	39,905	55,744	15,839

*The total includes non-resident students. Wisconsin has been a "debtor" state, and if it is assumed that more students left the state than came into it, the 55,744 recorded above, is a conservative estimate of Wisconsin's college-going.

There are approximately 7,000 more students in Wisconsin colleges this year than in 1946. The increase since 1951 is 15,736, almost 40 per cent. Since enrollments (6,000) in the graduate and professional fields have remained constant in the past six years, the increased student load has been absorbed in the area of undergraduate education. Undergraduate enrollments in private institutions increased 4,342. Today, one of three students is enrolled in this type of college. The public institutions show an increase of 11,394 students. A further examination of Table I discloses that the State Colleges account for half of the increase.

Wisconsin High-School Graduates - 1956

Probably, many of the problems associated with higher educational opportunity stem from the geographic distribution of high-school graduates and their proximity to a college. If Wisconsin's 36,713 graduates in 1956 had been equally distributed throughout its 71 counties, and had there been a degree-granting college within seventy-five miles of each student, a study of the origin of college students would have little value. However, the ideal does not exist, or is it likely to.

Wisconsin's high-school graduates are spread unevenly over an area of 55,256 square miles. Furthermore, the counties not only vary in youth population but they vary also in size and in population density. Table II and Figure 3, (pages 9 and 10), present a summary of the distribution of high-school graduates by economic regions.

In 1956, about 42 per cent of the 36,713 graduates lived in the thirteen southeastern counties,* an area of 7,119 square miles and in which eighteen of the state's degree-granting institutions, including all its universities, were

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*Economic Areas B, C, 8, 9. See Figure 3.

located. In contrast to this concentration, 7 per cent of the graduates (2,425) resided in the northern tier of fourteen counties, an area almost twice as large (14,004 square miles) and possessing one college.* There were almost as many high-school graduates in Milwaukee county alone as in twenty-seven northern and western counties.** In northern Wisconsin there were 17 graduates per 100 square miles, in Dane county 135 and in Milwaukee county 2,876.

An additional problem related to college-going is implied in the data in Table II. The financial support for higher education in an area may in some way be related to the age distribution of the population. In the northern and western areas of the state the ratio of 1956 high-school graduates to the population at large was twelve to one thousand persons. In the southeastern counties the proportion fell to six or seven.

Table II

Distribution of High-School Graduates by Economic Area

Area	High School Graduates 1956	Square miles	Population estimate 1957	Graduates per 100 sq. mi.	Graduates per 1000 people
1	2,425	14,004	175,650	17.3	13.8
2a	2,332	5,658	182,300	41.2	12.8
2b	2,209	3,671	187,300	60.1	11.7
3	1,575	3,764	120,700	41.8	13.0
4	3,348	6,249	298,400	53.5	11.2
5	1,228	4,391	95,300	27.9	12.8
6	2,269	5,256	171,300	43.1	13.2
7	5,839	3,807	566,500	153.6	10.3
8	5,173	5,076	525,200	103.4	9.8
9	1,520	606	236,100	253.3	6.4
A-Douglas	431	1,337	47,400	33.1	9.1
B-Dane	1,622	1,202	205,500	135.1	7.8
C-Milwaukee	6,760	235	993,400	2876.5	6.8
TOTAL	36,731	55,256	3,805,050	66.5	9.6

*Economic Area 1.
**Economic Areas 1, 2a, 2b.

FIGURE 3

Number Of High-School Graduates In Economic Areas Of Wisconsin

Proportion of High-School Graduates Going on to College

In the absence of specific information it is difficult to determine accurately the number of high-school graduates who go on to college in any given year. Especially difficult is the determination of the number of students who attend institutions in other states. For these reasons, this study is restricted to information readily available from college registrars and is limited to enrollments in Wisconsin institutions.

As stated previously, the term freshmen refers to full-time students without previous collegiate experience. Obviously, not all the first-year students enrolled in college in a given year graduated from high school the previous spring. On the other hand, some high-school graduates enter college many years after their graduation. It is hoped that these circumstances compensate each other, and that the ratio of freshmen enrolled to high-school graduates is a close approximation of the college-going habits of a specific class.

In September 1956, there were 11,577 Wisconsin residents enrolled as freshmen in the colleges and universities of the state. This figure is 31.5 per cent of all high-school graduates of the previous spring.* If 3,000-3,200 first-year students left the state,** it seems reasonable to

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*According to a study cited by the Michigan Survey Staff, 31 per cent of the 1955 high-school graduates entered college. See The Community College In Michigan, Staff Study No. 1, p. 87.

**In 1950, the U.S. Office of Education in its study, Residence and Migration Of College Students, reported that 9,572 Wisconsin undergraduates were attending college in some other state, and 6,803 out-of-state students were enrolled in Wisconsin. Therefore, an estimate of 3,000-3,200 seems reasonable for 1956, since there were 2,874 freshmen out-of-state students.

assume that the index of college-going for Wisconsin was about 40 per cent.* In absolute figures, about 14,700 high-school graduates probably will enter college from the class of 1956, and 20,000 will not. If the high-school graduate represents the largest group in our population most likely to profit from further education, the waste of human resources is a striking one.

Table III gives the institutional preferences of the 11,577 students. About 13 per cent were enrolled in two-year state institutions. Approximately the same percentage attended the University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee. The University accounted for 17.2 per cent and the State Colleges 32 per cent. A little more than one-fourth of the students selected private colleges.

Table III

Enrollment by Type of Institution 1956

Type	Entering Freshmen		Total Undergraduates	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
State Colleges	3,708	32.0	10,341	28.4
Private Colleges	3,102	26.8	9,443	26.0
Univ. of Wisconsin	1,997	17.2	9,794	26.9
Univ. of Wis. - Mil.	1,295	11.2	3,954	10.9
Univ. of Wis. - Ext.	854	7.4	1,520	4.2
County Teachers College	554	4.8	1,116	3.1
Mil. Inst. of Tech.	67	0.6	180	0.5
	11,577	100.0	36,348	100.0
Out-of-State	2,874		9,222	
Foreign	113		1,246	
TOTAL	14,564		46,816	

*The vocational schools reported an enrollment of 3,940 high-school graduates in their day programs in 1956.

County Origin of Freshmen Going on to Wisconsin Institutions

Three sets of data are reviewed in this section of the Study to explore the patterns of continuation from high school into college. Table IV gives the number of freshmen students attending college in Wisconsin from each county in the fall of 1956, and establishes the percentage that this number is of the high-school graduates in each county. A different type of approach is used in Table V which presents a summary of attendance from groups of counties based on the types of colleges located in them. Lastly, the geographic coverage of Wisconsin's public institutions is investigated in Table VI.

A glance at Table IV (pages 14 and 15) shows that wide variations exist among the counties in the extent to which they produce students for higher education. The range is from 15.9 per cent to 49 per cent. In proportion to its high-school graduates, the highest county has three times as many first-year students enrolled as the lowest county.

The state-wide average is 31.5 per cent. Twenty-two counties are above this average. Kenosha, Milwaukee and Racine exceed the 40 per cent mark. Ashland, Douglas, LaCrosse, Oneida and Winnebago are in the 35 to 40 per cent range.*

At the other end of the distribution are seven counties that send less than 20 per cent of their graduates to college,** and twelve that fall in the 20 to 25 per cent classification.*** It is perhaps significant that the

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*The other counties are: Adams, Brown, Buffalo, Fond du Lac, Forest, Grant, Iowa, Ozaukee, Portage, Richland, St. Croix, Sheboygan, Vilas, Waukesha.

**Crawford, Iron, Jackson, Kewaunee, Pepin, Rusk, Washington.

***Columbia, Dodge, Florence, Green Lake, Lafayette, Lincoln, Monroe, Price, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Waupaca.

Table IV

The Number of Freshmen* Students from each County Attending Wisconsin College-level Institutions in September 1956, and the Percentage that Freshmen from each County are of High School Graduates

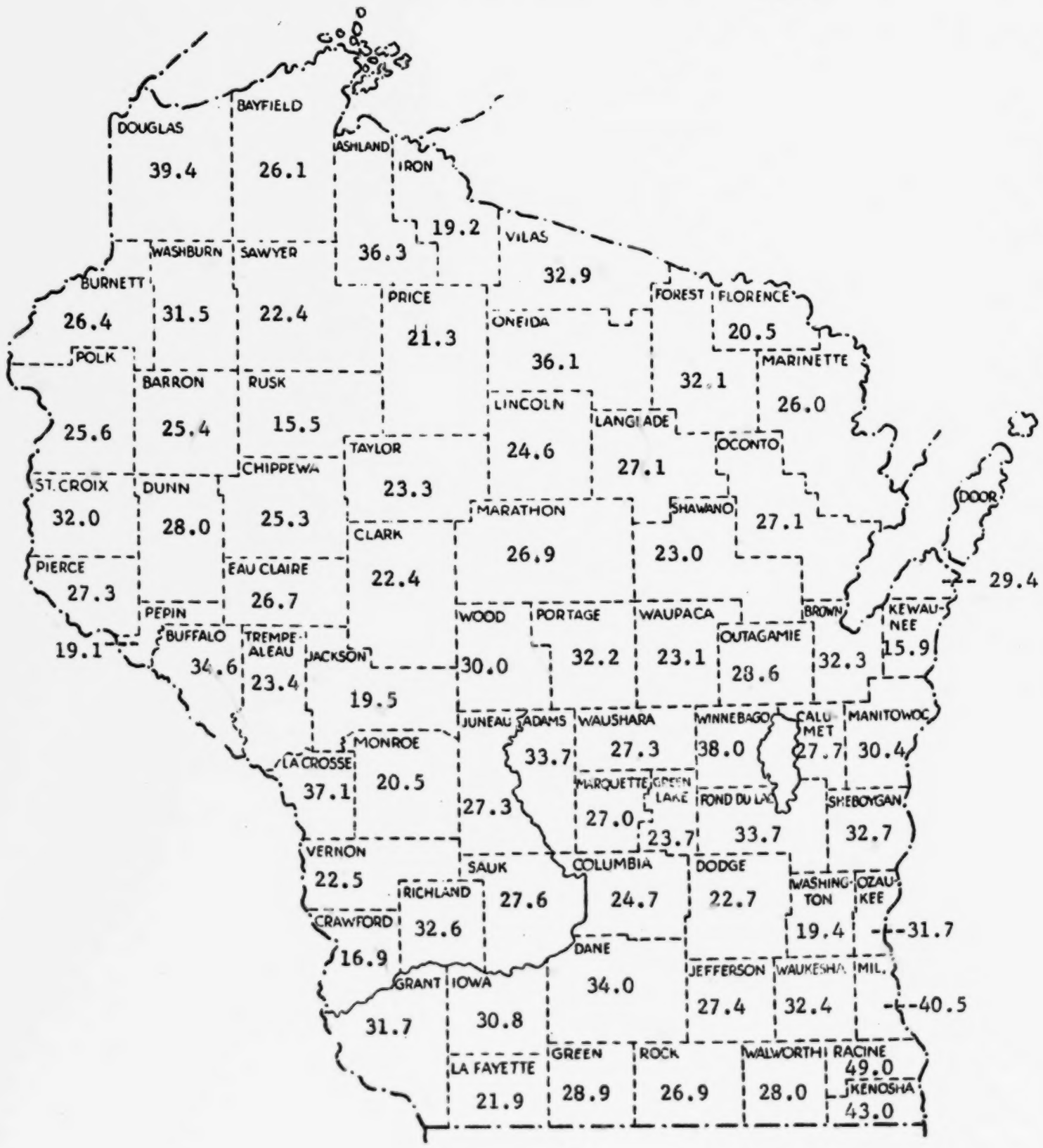
County	H.S. Grad.	Freshmen Attending: Public degree Granting	Public two-year	Total public	Total private	Total all Inst.	Percentage of H.S. graduates: Pub.	Pri.	Total
Adams	83	21	5	26	2	28	31.3	2.4	33.7
Ashland	248	36	11	47	43	90	19.0	17.3	36.3
Barron	420	91	10	101	6	107	24.0	1.4	25.4
Bayfield	184	30	6	36	12	48	19.6	6.5	26.1
Brown	1274	91	114	205	206	411	16.1	16.2	32.3
Buffalo	159	40	12	52	3	55	32.7	1.9	34.6
Burnett	110	26	2	28	1	29	25.5	0.9	26.4
Calumet	213	35	7	42	17	59	19.7	8.0	27.7
Chippewa	553	124	3	127	13	140	23.0	2.3	25.3
Clark	456	82	6	88	14	102	19.3	3.1	22.4
Columbia	576	110	24	134	8	142	23.3	1.4	24.7
Crawford	278	33	5	38	9	47	13.7	3.2	16.9
Dane	1622	487	3	490	61	551	30.2	3.8	34.0
Dodge	585	91	9	100	33	133	17.1	5.6	22.7
Door	248	41	16	57	16	73	23.0	6.4	29.4
Douglas	431	159		159	11	170	36.9	2.5	39.4
Dunn	268	66	8	74	1	75	27.6	0.4	28.0
Eau Claire	658	164		164	12	176	24.9	1.8	26.7
Florence	44	6	2	8	1	9	18.2	2.3	20.5
Fond du Lac	684	144	2	146	85	231	21.3	12.4	33.7
Forest	112	22	6	28	8	36	25.0	7.1	32.1
Grant	580	173	4	177	7	184	30.5	1.2	31.7
Green	266	45	16	61	16	77	22.9	6.0	28.9
Green Lake	207	41		41	8	49	19.8	3.9	23.7
Iowa	227	67	1	68	2	70	30.0	0.8	30.8
Iron	120	14	3	17	6	23	14.2	5.0	19.2
Jackson	195	34		34	4	38	17.4	2.1	19.5
Jefferson	548	111	4	115	35	150	21.0	6.4	27.4
Juneau	278	43	24	67	9	76	24.1	3.2	27.3
Kenosha	678	61	178	239	52	291	35.3	7.7	43.0
Kewaunee	295	15	17	32	15	47	10.8	5.1	15.9
LaCrosse	812	249		249	52	301	30.7	6.4	37.1
Lafayette	224	44	1	45	4	49	20.1	1.8	21.9
Langlade	295	37	26	63	17	80	21.3	5.8	27.1
Lincoln	289	39	23	62	9	71	21.5	3.1	24.6

County	H.S. Grad.	Freshmen Attending: Public degree Granting	Public two-year	Total public	Total private	Total all Inst.	Percentage of H.S. graduates: Pub.	Pri.	Total
Manitowoc	828	55	98	153	99	252	18.5	11.9	30.4
Marathon	843	94	101	195	32	227	23.1	3.8	26.9
Marinette	465	40	55	95	26	121	20.4	5.6	26.0
Marquette	111	26	1	27	3	30	24.3	2.7	27.0
Milwaukee	6760	1449	74	1523	1217	2740	22.5	18.0	40.5
Monroe	360	50	8	58	16	74	16.1	4.4	20.5
Oconto	299	48	21	69	12	81	23.1	4.0	27.1
Oneida	249	63	8	71	19	90	28.5	7.6	36.1
Outagamie	1018	133	46	179	112	291	17.6	11.0	28.6
Ozaukee	246	46		46	32	78	18.7	13.0	31.7
Pepin	141	12	3	15	12	27	10.6	8.5	19.1
Pierce	330	83	2	85	5	90	25.8	1.5	27.3
Polk	371	69	20	89	6	95	24.0	1.6	25.6
Portage	422	116	1	117	19	136	27.7	4.5	32.2
Price	216	39	2	41	5	46	19.0	2.3	21.3
Racine	842	108	190	298	115	413	35.4	13.6	49.0
Richland	215	43	17	60	10	70	27.9	4.7	32.6
Rock	1085	186	7	193	99	292	17.8	9.1	26.9
Rusk	220	29		29	5	34	13.2	2.3	15.5
St. Croix	297	92		92	3	95	31.0	1.0	32.0
Sauk	467	87	24	111	18	129	23.8	3.8	27.6
Sawyer	116	22	1	23	3	26	19.8	2.6	22.4
Shawano	430	63	17	80	19	99	18.6	4.4	23.0
Sheboygan	957	122	112	234	79	313	24.5	8.2	32.7
Taylor	214	29	16	45	5	50	21.0	2.3	23.3
Trempealeau	346	66	3	69	12	81	20.0	3.4	23.4
Vernon	355	68	1	69	11	80	19.4	3.1	22.5
Vilas	76	16		16	9	25	21.1	11.8	32.9
Walworth	586	131	6	137	27	164	23.4	4.6	28.0
Washburn	146	34	5	39	7	46	26.7	4.8	31.5
Washington	365	36	5	41	30	71	11.2	8.2	19.4
Waukesha	975	186	15	201	115	316	20.6	11.8	32.4
Waupaca	532	106	4	110	13	123	20.7	2.4	23.1
Waushara	139	24	13	37	1	38	26.6	0.7	27.3
Winnebago	865	228	39	267	62	329	30.9	7.1	38.0
Wood	624	129	12	141	46	187	22.6	7.4	30.0
Sub-Total	36,731	7,000	1,475	8,475	3,102	11,577	23.1	8.4	31.5
Out of State		914	12	926	1,948	2,874			
Foreign		56	1	57	56	113			
TOTAL	36,731	7,970	1,488	9,458	5,106	14,564			

* Only full-time freshmen without previous academic credit recorded.

Table IVa

Percentage That Freshmen Enrollment From Each Wisconsin County If Of Estimated High-School Graduates ~~1955~~ 1956.



nineteen counties ranking lowest in attendance do not have two-year college programs in their borders. County Teachers Colleges are found in five.

On the other hand, a further analysis of the twenty-two counties that exceeded the state-wide average shows that thirteen had at least one degree-granting institution within its borders. Only five were without some type of institution.* It is difficult to account for the high rate of attendance attained by Vilas, Oneida and Forest counties in the northern part of the state. They are not served by an institution of any kind or are they adjacent to a county with a degree-granting college.

The previous paragraphs suggest that the young people of the state do not share equally in the opportunity to attend college and that variations in college-going may be related to the location of Wisconsin's higher education institutions. Further investigation of this hypothesis is made in Table V which compares groups of counties on the basis of the educational opportunities in them.

Again it appears from this Table that counties with some kind of standard college program produce a higher ratio of college students than those without. The students attending college in Wisconsin from the thirty-one counties without institutions are 24.6 per cent of the high-school graduates of those counties. The ratio is but slightly improved for the counties possessing only a County Teachers College. A considerable increase is indicated for the twenty-four counties with collegiate facilities.

Perhaps the most significant observation to be made from Table V is found in the data in the last two columns. In view of the geographic concentration

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*County Teachers Colleges were located in two.

of the colleges, it is not surprising to find that 5,139 first-year students enrolled in institutions in their "home" county and that 6,438 went elsewhere in the state. However, it is astonishing to learn that in the counties that had some type of liberal arts facility, 4,915 enrolled in colleges in their home county, but 3,399 chose to leave their community. Thus, only 60 per cent of the college-going graduates with facilities close at hand, remained at home. Closer examination of the data reveals that the ratio was much lower in counties with only private institutions, but it is a significant factor in counties with state-supported institutions. Even in Dane and LaCrosse counties about one-in-five students migrated.*

Additional evidence of the roving character of the first-year student is found in Table VI (pages 19 and 20) which computes the drawing power of the various state controlled institutions. It shows the percentage of each institution's Wisconsin resident enrollment that comes from the county in which it is located, the adjacent counties and the rest of the state.

Clearly, the County Teachers Colleges and the Extension Centers serve a localized population. With 78.7 per cent of its students coming from Milwaukee county, the University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee is also locally oriented.

The changing character of the State Colleges is also clear. They are more than regional institutions. As a group only 57 per cent of their freshmen enrollment originated from their home and contiguous counties. Eau Claire, Superior and Oshkosh are more regional than the others. On the other hand, more than half of the students enrolled at Stout and River Falls come from counties beyond their regional boundaries.

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*See Research Study II, Students Who Transferred to Wisconsin's Colleges.

Table V

Percentages that Freshmen Enrollments from Various County Groupings are of High-School Graduates, September 1956

No. of co.	Institutions	H.S. Grad.	Number attending coll.	Number attending Coll. in home co.	Percentage attending coll.	Percentage attending Coll. in home co.	Percentage home county enrollment is of college-going
1	Milwaukee - 13 Institutions	6760	2740	2111	40.5	31.2	77.0
1	Two private colleges, a public junior college, and a county teachers college	842	413	233	49.0	27.7	56.4
1	Public and private college	812	301	242	37.1	20.9	80.4
1	Public university and private college	1622	551	423	34.0	26.1	76.8
1	Two state colleges	580	184	152	31.7	26.2	82.6
1	State college and a public junior college	865	329	196	38.0	22.7	59.6
6	State colleges only	2695	811	556	30.1	20.6	68.6
1	Private college and a public junior college	1274	411	232	32.3	18.2	56.4
2	Private and public junior college, and county teachers college	1775	565	252	31.8	14.2	44.6
2	Public junior colleges	1521	518	244	34.1	16.0	47.1
1	Public junior college, and county teachers college	465	121	52	26.0	11.2	43.0
2	Private college and county teachers college	1266	381	77	30.1	6.1	20.2
4	One or two private colleges	3292	989	145	30.0	4.4	14.7
24	Sub-Total	23,769	8,314	4,915	35.0	20.7	59.1
16	County teachers college	5,548	1,437	224	25.9	4.0	15.6
	Sub-Total	29,317	9,751	5,139	33.3	17.5	52.7
31	No institution	7,416	1,826		24.6	[illegible]	
	TOTAL	36,733	11,577	5,139	31.5	14.0	44.4

Table VI

FRESHMEN ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FROM "HOME" AND "CONTIGUOUS" COUNTIES
(September 1956)

	Freshmen Enrollment From Wis.	Number Enrolled From				Per Cent Enrolled From			
		Home County	Contiguous Counties	Home and Contiguous Counties	Other Counties	Home County	Contiguous Counties	Home and Contiguous Counties	Other Counties
State Colleges									
Eau Claire	463	134	202	336	127	28.9	43.6	72.6	27.4
LaCrosse	535	209	73	282	253	39.1	13.6	52.7	47.3
Stout	263	33	30	63	200	12.5	11.4	24.0	76.0
Oshkosh	517	158	190	348	169	30.6	36.8	67.3	32.7
Platteville	347	111	96	207	140	32.0	27.7	59.7	40.3
Institute, Pl.	62	31	6	37	25	50.0	9.7	59.7	40.3
River Falls	344	71	73	144	200	20.6	21.2	41.9	58.1
Stevens Point	456	100	159	259	197	21.9	34.9	56.8	43.2
Superior	283	148	46	194	89	52.3	16.3	68.6	31.4
Whitewater	438	70	170	240	198	16.0	38.8	54.8	45.2
	3708	1065	1045	2110	1598	28.7	28.2	56.9	43.1
Milwaukee	1295	1019	113	1132	163	78.7	8.7	87.4	12.6
Univ. of Wis.	1997	401	269	670	1327	20.1	13.5	33.6	66.4
Extension									
Green Bay	145	102	26	128	17	70.3	17.9	88.3	11.7
Kenosha	147	146	1	147		99.3	0.7	100.0	
Manitowoc	67	65	2	67		97.0	3.0	100.0	
Marinette	36	35	1	36		97.2	2.8	100.0	
Menasha	69	38	31	69		55.1	44.9	100.0	
Racine	178	156	14	170	8	87.6	7.9	95.5	4.5
Sheboygan	84	82	2	84		97.6	2.4	100.0	
Wausau	128	98	23	121	7	76.6	18.0	94.5	5.5

	Freshmen Enrollment From Wis.	Number Enrolled From				Per Cent Enrolled From			
		Home County	Contiguous Counties	Home and Contiguous Counties	Other Counties	Home County	Contiguous Counties	Home and Contiguous Counties	Other Counties
County Normals									
Ashland	19	10	9	19		52.6	47.4	100.0	
Barron	18	10	8	18		55.6	44.4	100.0	
Buffalo	20	12	6	18	2	60.0	30.0	90.0	10.0
Columbia	27	21	2	23	4	77.8	7.4	85.2	14.8
Dodge	23	9	14	23		39.1	60.9	100.0	
Door-Kewaunee	29	23	6	29		79.3	20.7	100.0	
Dunn	8	8		8		100.0		100.0	
Green	21	16	5	21		76.2	23.8	100.0	
Juneau	24	19	4	23	1	79.2	16.7	95.8	4.2
Langlade	28	13	14	27	1	46.4	50.0	96.4	3.6
Lincoln	15	12	2	14	1	80.0	13.3	93.3	6.7
Manitowoc	33	30	2	32	1	90.9	6.1	97.0	3.0
Marinette	35	17	17	34	1	48.6	48.6	97.1	2.9
Outagamie	18	8	10	18		44.4	55.6	100.0	
Polk	22	20	2	22		90.9	9.1	100.0	
Racine-Kenosha	66	52	14	66		78.8	21.2	100.0	
Richland	22	16	5	21	1	72.7	22.7	95.5	4.5
Sauk	31	24	7	31		77.4	22.6	100.0	
Sheboygan	28	28		28		100.0		100.0	
Taylor	22	16	5	21	1	72.7	22.7	95.5	4.5
Vernon	11		10	10	1		90.9	90.9	9.1
Waushara	16	13	3	16		81.3	18.8	100.0	
Wood	18	11	7	18		61.1	38.9	100.0	

The University is, of course, less locally oriented than the other institutions. Only 13.5 per cent of its Wisconsin freshmen come from Dane county. More than 66 per cent originate outside the contiguous territory. The analysis seems to indicate that the degree-granting state institutions are quite effective in drawing from areas some distance removed from the county in which they are located.

It seems clear that proximity to an institution of higher education is directly associated with the extent to which young people of an area take advantage of the opportunities offered for higher education. However, it does not follow that freshmen students attend institutions in their home communities. The evidence suggests that other factors, such as family income, class position, motivation, the excellence of the school system and many others, play a significant part in determining the production of students for our colleges.

County Origin of Undergraduates Enrolled in Wisconsin Institutions

A more complete picture of the service of Wisconsin institutions to the various regions of the state can be gained by an analysis of the county origins of the total undergraduate population. This part of the study follows the pattern of the previous section presenting data on county attendance rates and the effect that proximity to an institution may have upon them. The geographic coverage of public institutions is again reviewed.

The reader who is acquainted with surveys of a similar kind in other states is reminded that the base for calculating the attendance of a county is not a specific age-group. Rather, it is an estimate of the high-school graduates for a four-year period, 1953-1956.

Undergraduate registrations in Wisconsin institutions totaled 46,816 in the fall of 1956. Of this number, 36,348 were residents of the state (Table III, page 12). In comparing the distribution with that of freshmen students we find that the private colleges continue to carry about one-fourth of the load. Inasmuch as many of the institutions listed in the table give only the first two years of college work, a shift in the student load between the public institution is to be expected. The Extension Centers and the County Teachers Colleges make up only 8 per cent of the undergraduate total and the University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee 11 per cent. Percentagewise, the University shows the largest increase when compared to its freshmen load, reflecting the transfer of students to the Madison campus. The State Colleges, with 28.4 per cent of the total, continued to attract the largest number of Wisconsin residents.

Table VII (pages 23 and 24) is similar to Table IV, giving the number of undergraduate students attending college in Wisconsin from each of the counties and establishing the percentage that the number from each county is of the estimated high-school graduates from 1953 to 1956. For convenient reference, the attendance ratio is shown in Figure 4 (page 25).

Enrollment of undergraduates was 24.7 per cent of the estimated high-school graduates. The counties ranged from a low of 12.9 per cent (Pepin) to a high of 36.9 per cent (Racine). Seventeen counties had enrollments in Wisconsin institutions that were equal to or above the state-wide average. Douglas, Dane, Racine, Kenosha, Milwaukee and Winnebago counties exceeded 30 per cent.* Twenty counties established a college-going index from

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*The following counties ranged from 24.7 to 30 per cent: Ashland, Dunn, Fond du Lac, Iowa, LaCrosse, Marquette, Oneida, Portage, Sheboygan, Vilas, Waukesha.

Table VII

The Number of Undergraduate Students from each County Attending Wisconsin College-level Institutions in September 1956, and the Percentage that Undergraduates from each County are of Estimated High School Graduates 1953-1956*

County	Est. H.S. Grad. 1953-56	Undergraduates Attending					Percentage of H.S. Graduates 1953-56		
		Public degree granting	Public two-year	Total public	Total private	Total all Inst.	Pub.	Pri.	Total
Adams	332	58	9	67	4	71	20.2	1.2	21.4
Ashland	992	95	23	118	147	265	11.9	14.8	26.7
Barron	1682	285	31	316	26	342	18.8	1.5	20.3
Bayfield	736	93	17	110	27	137	14.9	3.7	18.6
Brown	5096	444	210	654	587	1241	12.8	11.5	24.3
Buffalo	636	110	24	134	8	142	21.1	1.2	22.3
Burnett	440	59		59	5	64	13.4	1.1	14.5
Calumet	852	103	11	114	54	168	13.4	6.3	19.7
Chippewa	2212	361	7	368	38	406	16.6	1.7	18.3
Clark	1824	261	18	279	37	316	15.3	2.0	17.3
Columbia	2304	340	42	382	33	415	16.6	1.4	18.0
Crawford	1112	114	10	124	33	157	11.2	2.9	14.1
Dane	6488	1874	7	1881	200	2081	29.0	3.1	32.1
Dodge	2340	312	27	339	86	425	14.5	3.7	18.2
Door	992	122	34	156	52	208	15.7	5.2	20.9
Douglas	1724	545		545	28	573	31.6	1.6	33.2
Dunn	1072	257	22	279	7	286	26.0	0.7	26.7
Eau Claire	2632	564		564	23	587	21.4	0.9	22.3
Florence	176	18	3	21	6	27	11.9	3.4	15.3
Fond du Lac	2736	486	5	491	247	738	17.9	9.0	26.9
Forest	448	53	6	59	19	78	13.2	4.2	17.4
Grant	2320	525	4	529	37	566	22.8	1.6	24.4
Green	1064	180	31	211	43	254	19.8	4.0	23.8
Green Lake	828	150	3	153	27	180	18.5	3.2	21.7
Iowa	908	207	7	214	13	227	23.6	1.4	25.0
Iron	480	67		67	15	82	14.0	3.1	17.1
Jackson	780	105		105	9	114	13.5	1.1	14.6
Jefferson	2192	350	9	359	114	473	16.4	5.2	21.6
Juneau	1112	131	40	171	16	187	15.4	1.4	16.8
Kenosha	2712	316	361	677	143	820	25.0	5.2	30.2
Kewaunee	1180	77	39	116	45	161	9.8	3.8	13.6
LaCrosse	3248	748	1	749	132	881	23.0	4.1	27.1
Lafayette	896	153	3	156	17	173	17.4	1.9	19.3
Langlade	1180	125	39	164	34	198	13.9	2.9	16.8
Lincoln	1156	149	39	188	27	215	16.3	2.3	18.6

County	Est. H.S. Grad. 1953-56	Undergraduates Attending: Public degree granting	Public two-year	Total public	Total private	Total all Inst.	Percentage of H.S. Graduates 1953-56: Pub.	Pri.	Total
Manitowoc	3312	359	155	514	228	742	15.5	6.9	22.4
Marathon	3372	424	176	600	107	707	17.8	3.2	21.0
Marinette	1860	216	39	255	79	334	13.7	4.2	17.9
Marquette	444	72	36	108	5	113	24.3	1.1	25.4
Milwaukee	27040	5170	184	5354	3960	9314	19.8	14.6	34.4
Monroe	1440	182	19	201	39	240	14.0	2.7	16.7
Oconto	1196	137	39	176	37	213	14.7	3.1	17.8
Oneida	996	175	35	210	37	247	21.1	3.7	24.8
Outagamie	4072	435	73	508	325	833	12.5	8.0	20.5
Ozaukee	984	123		123	81	204	12.5	8.2	20.7
Pepin	564	52	7	59	14	73	10.4	2.5	12.9
Pierce	1320	272	2	274	8	282	20.8	0.6	21.4
Polk	1484	192	38	230	9	239	15.5	0.6	16.1
Portage	1688	346	1	347	76	423	20.6	4.5	25.1
Price	864	115	5	120	17	137	13.9	2.0	15.9
Racine	3368	505	388	893	348	1241	26.5	10.3	36.8
Richland	860	145	21	166	18	184	19.3	2.1	21.4
Rock	4340	602	10	612	317	929	14.1	7.3	21.4
Rusk	880	109	4	113	5	118	12.8	0.6	13.4
St. Croix	1188	223		223	8	231	18.8	0.6	19.4
Sauk	1868	257	39	296	35	331	15.8	1.9	17.7
Sawyer	464	62	4	66	3	69	14.2	0.6	14.8
Shawano	1720	209	30	239	56	295	13.9	3.3	17.2
Sheboygan	3828	538	170	708	242	950	18.5	6.3	24.8
Taylor	856	83	22	105	14	119	12.3	1.6	13.9
Trempealeau	1384	208	8	216	18	234	15.6	1.3	16.9
Vernon	1420	197	36	233	15	248	16.4	1.1	17.5
Vilas	304	61		61	17	78	20.1	5.6	25.7
Walworth	2344	380	13	393	91	484	16.7	3.9	20.6
Washburn	584	104	8	112	14	126	19.2	2.4	21.6
Washington	1460	150	16	166	92	258	11.4	6.3	17.7
Waukesha	3900	530	27	557	425	982	14.3	10.9	25.2
Waupaca	2128	321	4	325	50	375	15.3	2.3	17.6
Waushara	556	75	22	97	7	104	17.4	1.3	18.7
Winnebago	3460	769	79	848	208	1056	24.5	6.0	30.5
Wood	2496	454	24	478	99	577	19.2	3.9	23.1
Sub-Total	146,924	24,089	2,816	26,905	9,443	36,348	18.3	6.4	24.7
Out of State		3,236	21	3,257	5,965	9,222			
Foreign		1,075	5	1,080	166	1,246			
TOTAL	146,924	28,400	2,842	31,242	15,574	46,816			

* Estimate - 1956 graduates multiplied by four. Only full-time students recorded.

Figure 4

Percentage That Undergraduate Enrollment From Each Wisconsin County Is Of Estimated High-School Graduates 1953-56.

20 to 24.7 per cent.* Of the thirty-four counties below this level, eight fell below 15 per cent level.**

Some significant comparisons can be made between the counties that rank high and those that rank low. In the six counties that have the highest college-going rate, three are metropolitan areas and the others have high population density. Degree-granting colleges are located in all six. The seven counties at the bottom of the scale are rural areas without collegiate institutions.

Liberal arts programs are available in thirteen of the seventeen counties that exceeded the state-wide average. On the other hand, there is only one public junior college in the thirty-four counties that sent less than one-in-five to Wisconsin colleges. With one exception (Marinette) every county that has some type of institution, exceeded the 20 per cent rate.

Other observations are in order. In general, the counties that have a large population tend to rank high in the production of college students. College-going is lowest in the northeast and north central areas of the state. In the southern three tiers of counties, only Crawford is below 15.0 per cent. The presence of a degree-granting institution in a county does not always assure a high rate of attendance (see Eau Claire, Grant, Pierce, Walworth counties), or do the counties adjacent to a county in which an institution is located show a consistently higher ratio.

In order to explore further the effect that proximity to an institution may have upon attendance an analysis was made of the undergraduate enrollments

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*Adams, Barron, Brown, Buffalo, Door, Eau Claire, Grant, Green, Green Lake, Jefferson, Manitowoc, Marathon, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Pierce, Richland, Rock, Walworth, Washburn, Wood.

**Burnett, Crawford, Jackson, Kewaunee, Pepin, Rock, Sawyer, Taylor.

of counties containing degree-granting colleges (Table VIII). In general, the situation is the same as that described in Table V dealing with freshmen. Enrollment in all groups of counties continues well above the state-wide average. Furthermore, undergraduates are no more likely to attend their home college than freshmen. Milwaukee county had 9,314 of their high-school graduates enrolled in the colleges of the state. But only 69 per cent were attending in the county. In the six counties served exclusively by a State College, 38 per cent of the students went elsewhere. Dane county has the lowest migration rate. Table VIII again demonstrates that, with the exception of the colleges located in Milwaukee, the private colleges, as a group, do not show a strong tendency to draw heavily from their local counties.

Table VIII

Percentage That Undergraduate Enrollments From Selected Counties Are Of Estimated High-School Graduates 1953-56

County		Estimate Graduates 1953-56	Number Attending College	Number Attending In Home County	Percentage Attending College	Percentage Attending In Home County
1	Milwaukee (13 institutions)	27,040	9,314	6,398	34.4	23.7
1	Private colleges, public junior college, county teachers college	3,368	1,194	476	35.5	14.1
1	Public University and private college	6,488	2,081	1,687	32.1	26.0
1	Two state colleges	2,320	566	392	24.4	16.9
1	State college and private junior college	3,460	1,056	507	30.5	14.7
6	State colleges only	10,740	2,635	1,625	24.5	15.1
1	State college and private college	3,248	881	609	27.1	18.8
1	Private college and public junior college	4,072	833	144	20.5	3.5
4	One or two private colleges	13,160	3,122	510	23.7	3.9

A number of state surveys of college attendance show that college attendance is reduced as the distance between the student's residence and the location of a college increases. A study in Maryland found that 72 per cent of the students attending college enrolled in an institution in their home county or adjoining county.* In Ohio, it was found that 70 to 90 per cent of the enrollments in each college, with the exception of the State University, came from the local region.** This condition does not seem to prevail to the same degree in Wisconsin, though the reader is reminded that the definition of "resident" used in this Study differs from that of other Surveys. Table X (page 29) computes the drawing power of the public institutions. As a group, only 31.8 per cent of their Wisconsin resident enrollment came from their "home" counties. Another 26.7 per cent originated from adjacent counties and 44.1 per cent from other areas in the state.

The study of undergraduate attendance of Wisconsin residents in the colleges of the state reaffirms the conclusions made of freshmen college-going habits. Certainly a wide variation exists among the counties, and the proximity of county to an institution of higher education has an effect upon the proportion of high-school graduates that go on to college. However, it does not follow that students will enroll in institutions located close to their homes. While it cannot be denied that the young people of the state share equally in the opportunity to attend higher education institutions, it is evident that factors other than proximity play an important role in college-going and deserve careful study and consideration.

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*Commission on Higher Education, The Needs of Higher Education in Maryland.

**Eikenberry, D. H., The Need for Upward Extension of Secondary Education.

Table X

Undergraduate Enrollment in Public Institutions From Local Areas

	Undergraduate Enrollment From Wis.	No. Enrolled from Home Co.	No. Enrolled from Adjacent Counties	No. Enrolled from Other Co.	Percentage Enroll. from Home Co.	Percentage Enroll. from Home & Adjacent Counties	Percentage Enroll. from Other Co.
Eau Claire	1,251	401	506	344	32.0	72.4	27.6
LaCrosse	1,403	537	183	683	38.3	51.3	48.7
Stout	931	133	120	678	14.3	27.2	72.8
Oshkosh	1,335	430	451	454	32.2	66.0	34.0
Platteville	957	307	248	402	32.1	58.1	41.9
Institute	223	85	40	98	38.1	56.0	44.0
River Falls	926	208	187	531	22.5	42.7	57.3
Stevens Point	1,308	253	499	556	19.3	57.4	42.6
Superior	835	471	122	242	56.4	71.0	29.0
Whitewater	1,152	159	401	592	13.8	48.6	51.4
	10,321	2,984	2,757	4,580	28.9	55.6	44.4
Univ. of Wis.-Milw.	3,954	3,056	288	610	77.3	84.5	15.5
Univ. of Wisconsin	9,794	1,623	2,764	7,030	16.6	28.2	71.8
TOTAL	24,069	7,663	5,809	12,220	31.8	55.9	44.1

College Attendance and the Economic Level of an Area

One of the factors suspected of having some influence upon the rate of college attendance is the economic level of a county or area. In the following paragraphs an attempt is made to explore this relationship.

Unfortunately, personal income statistics are not available for the economic regions within the state, and some other standard of measure of the economic level of an area must be used.

Dr. D. G. Marshall, in his paper "Population Changes and Their Implications For Higher Education in Wisconsin," stated that five economic areas (7, 8, 9, B, C) possessed "high ability to pay" characteristics. All others were classified "low ability to pay."

A glance at Table XI shows that there is more than an accidental relationship between the economic factor and the ratio of college attendance. In all the "low ability" areas, college attendance is below the state-wide average. All but one of the "high ability" regions (Area 8) exceed the average.

Table XI

College Attendance Ratios by Economic Areas

Area	Freshmen Percentage	Undergraduate Percentage
1	26.9	19.0
2a	26.8	19.6
2b	29.6	21.3
3	27.1	21.9
4	26.3	20.3
5	28.2	20.6
6	23.9	18.0
7	32.3	24.5
8	26.9	21.0
9	46.3	34.3
A	39.4	33.2
B	34.0	32.1
C	40.3	34.4
TOTAL	31.5	24.7

Another measure of economic ability is the "effective buying income per family." For purposes of this study the family income estimates developed by Sales Management for 1956 were used.

The group of counties ranking highest and lowest in college-going were matched with the "effective buying income per family" for the county. As indicated previously, seventeen counties exceeded the state-wide level in college attendance (24.7 per cent). Eleven of these had average family incomes of $4,500 or more. Six did not reach this average. In the group of thirty-four counties that sent less than one-in-five of their graduates to college, twenty-seven had average family incomes below $4,500.

Another comparison can be made by using the percentage of county income earned by "spending units" that individually average $4,000 or more. According to Sales Management there were twenty-nine counties in the state in which 65 per cent of the gross county income was earned by spending units averaging more than $4,000. An analysis of this group shows that in college-going ten of the counties were above the state average, thirteen others enrolled from 20 to 24.7 per cent of their graduates, and six fell below the 20 per cent level. Seventeen counties in this group had degree-granting colleges open to their high-school graduates.

A different picture emerges in the lowest group of twenty-nine counties. Here, only 55 per cent of the gross income of the county goes to spending units of $4,000 or more. In college-going only four exceeded the state average, six fell in the middle group (20 to 24.7 per cent), and nineteen were in the lower bracket (less than 20 per cent). Degree-granting colleges were located in two of the counties that exceeded the state average and in one county in the middle group.

It is difficult to correlate the income of a county with college attendance since a majority of the colleges of the state are located in the high income areas. However, there appears to be some interrelationship between the economic factor and proximity to institutions and the rate of college attendance.

County Origin of Graduate and Professional Enrollments

Table XII (pages 33 and 34) records the county origin of students enrolled in graduate and professional programs in the state. Since it is often difficult to secure the high-school origin of many of the mature students registered in advanced programs, it is possible that some errors may be found in the calculations.

No effort has been made to interpret the professional and graduate enrollment data. The Staff expects to present special studies in these fields.

Other Information

The county origin of all Wisconsin residents enrolled in the institutions of the state is found in Table XIII (pages 35 and 36).

A special supplement to this study summarizes the enrollment of freshmen, undergraduates, professional and graduate students from the seventy-one counties in each of the institutions in the state.

Table XII

The Number of Professional and Graduate Students from each County Attending Wisconsin College-level Institutions in September 1956.

	Private				Public				
County	Prof.	Grad.	Theo.	Sub Total	Prof.	Grad.	Sub Total	Grand Total	Percentage of H.S. Graduates 1953-56
Adams	1			1		1	1	2	0.60
Ashland	2			2	4	5	9	11	1.10
Barron	4			4	6	6	12	16	0.95
Bayfield		1		1		1	1	2	0.27
Brown	18	3	5	26	15	20	35	61	1.19
Buffalo	2	1	2	5	1	2	3	8	1.25
Burnett						1	1	1	0.22
Calumet	2		4	6	1	8	9	15	1.76
Chippewa	4	1		5	3	13	16	21	0.94
Clark					4	8	12	12	0.65
Columbia	2			2	8	24	32	34	1.47
Crawford	3			3	6	6	12	15	1.34
Dane	13	3	7	23	95	104	199	222	3.42
Dodge	13	3	9	25	6	11	17	42	1.79
Door	3			3	6	9	15	18	1.81
Douglas	5	2	1	8	7	8	15	23	1.33
Dunn					2	6	8	8	0.74
Eau Claire	4	1	5	10	9	10	19	29	1.10
Florence						1	1	1	0.56
Fond du Lac	8	3	7	18	21	24	45	63	2.30
Forest					1	2	3	3	0.66
Grant	4	1	4	9	8	20	28	37	1.59
Green	1			1	6	6	12	13	1.22
Green Lake	3		2	5	2	8	10	15	1.81
Iowa	1	1		2	5	9	14	16	1.76
Iron		1		1	1	5	6	7	1.45
Jackson	1	1		2	3	3	6	8	1.02
Jefferson	1	2	6	9	9	19	28	37	1.68
Juneau					4	5	9	9	0.80
Kenosha	14	8	7	29	11	21	32	61	2.24
Kewaunee	1		2	3	2	1	3	6	0.50
LaCrosse	7	2	6	15	13	25	38	53	1.63
Lafayette	1			1	5	8	13	14	1.56
Langlade	2			2	6	7	13	15	1.27
Lincoln	2	1	1	4	2	4	6	10	0.86
Manitowoc	9	1	5	15	8	29	37	52	1.57
Marathon	9	3	4	16	18	22	40	56	1.66
Marinette	3	1	1	5	4	11	15	20	1.07
Marquette	1	1	1	3	2	5	7	10	2.25
Milwaukee	349	378	84	811	184	355	539	1350	4.99

County	Private Prof.	Private Grad.	Private Theo.	Private Sub Total	Public Prof.	Public Grad.	Public Sub Total	Grand Total	Percentage of H.S. Graduates 1953-56
Monroe	2			2	6	8	14	16	1.11
Oconto	3	2	1	6		3	3	9	0.75
Oneida			2	2	6	10	16	18	1.80
Outagamie	7	4	3	14	11	18	29	43	1.05
Ozaukee	4	4	5	13	2	5	7	20	2.03
Pepin					1	1	2	2	0.35
Pierce	1			1	6	3	9	10	0.75
Polk			1	1	2	2	4	5	0.33
Portage	4	1	1	6	7	11	18	24	1.42
Price			1	1	1	3	4	5	0.57
Racine	19	20	7	46	31	47	78	124	3.68
Richland	4			4	6	2	8	12	1.39
Rock	6	5	1	12	23	28	51	63	1.45
Rusk	2			2	4	4	8	10	1.13
St. Croix					4	1	5	5	0.42
Sauk	5		1	6	11	11	22	28	1.49
Sawyer					1		1	1	0.21
Shawano	4		2	6	4	12	16	22	1.27
Sheboygan	2	6	3	11	16	29	45	56	1.46
Taylor	2			2	1	4	5	7	0.81
Trempealeau	3		1	4	2	13	15	19	1.37
Vernon	1			1	3	8	11	12	0.84
Vilas					2		2	2	0.65
Walworth	3	5	2	10	11	7	18	28	1.19
Washburn					3	2	5	5	0.85
Washington	6	2	5	13	2	8	10	23	1.57
Waukesha	21	11	6	38	19	23	42	80	2.05
Waupaca	6		3	9	2	6	8	17	0.79
Waushara	3			3	2	5	7	10	1.79
Winnebago	20	1	1	22	20	21	41	63	1.82
Wood	4	3	1	8	9	11	20	28	1.12
Sub-Total	625	483	210	1318	706	1139	1845	3163	2.15
Out of State	393	170	173	736	113	1559	1672	2408	
Foreign	7	27	8	42	10	494	504	546	
No Origin						5	5	5	
TOTAL	1025	680	391	2096	829	3197	4026	6122	

Table XIII

The Number of Undergraduate, Graduate and Professional Students Enrolled from each County September 1956

County	Estimate H.S. Graduates 1953-56	Undergraduate	Graduate & Professional	Total	Percentage of H.S. Graduates 1953-56
Adams	332	71	2	73	22.0
Ashland	992	265	11	276	27.8
Barron	1680	342	16	358	21.3
Bayfield	736	137	2	139	18.9
Brown	5096	1241	61	1302	25.5
Buffalo	636	142	8	150	23.6
Burnett	440	64	1	65	14.8
Calumet	852	168	15	183	21.5
Chippewa	2212	406	21	427	19.3
Clark	1824	316	12	328	18.0
Columbia	2304	415	34	449	19.5
Crawford	1112	157	15	172	15.5
Dane	6438	2081	222	2303	35.5
Dodge	2340	425	42	467	20.0
Door	992	208	18	226	22.8
Douglas	1724	573	23	596	34.6
Dunn	1072	286	8	294	27.4
Eau Claire	2632	587	29	616	23.4
Florence	176	27	1	28	15.9
Fond du Lac	2736	738	63	801	29.3
Forest	448	78	3	81	18.1
Grant	2320	566	37	603	26.0
Green	1064	254	13	267	25.1
Green Lake	828	180	15	195	23.6
Iowa	908	227	16	243	26.8
Iron	480	82	7	89	18.5
Jackson	780	114	8	122	15.6
Jefferson	2192	473	37	510	23.3
Juneau	1112	187	9	196	17.6
Kenosha	2712	820	61	881	32.5
Kewaunee	1180	161	6	167	14.2
LaCrosse	3248	881	53	934	28.8
Lafayette	896	173	14	187	20.9
Langlade	1130	198	15	213	18.1
Lincoln	1156	215	10	225	19.5
Manitowoc	3312	742	52	794	24.0
Marathon	3372	707	56	763	22.6
Marinette	1860	334	20	354	19.0
Marquette	444	113	10	123	27.7
Milwaukee	27040	9314	1350	10664	39.4

County	Estimate H.S. Graduates 1953-56	Undergraduate	Graduate & Professional	Total	Percentage of H.S. Graduates 1953-56
Monroe	1440	240	16	256	17.8
Oconto	1196	213	9	222	18.6
Oneida	996	247	18	265	26.6
Outagamie	4072	833	43	876	21.5
Ozaukee	984	204	20	224	22.8
Pepin	564	73	2	75	13.3
Pierce	1320	282	10	292	22.1
Polk	1484	239	5	244	16.4
Portage	1688	423	24	447	26.5
Price	864	137	5	142	16.4
Racine	3368	1241	124	1365	40.5
Richland	860	184	12	196	22.8
Rock	4340	929	63	992	22.9
Rusk	880	118	10	128	14.5
St. Croix	1188	231	5	236	19.9
Sauk	1868	331	28	359	19.2
Sawyer	464	69	1	70	15.1
Shawano	1720	295	22	317	18.4
Sheboygan	3828	950	56	1006	26.3
Taylor	856	119	7	126	14.7
Trempealeau	1384	234	19	253	18.3
Vernon	1420	248	12	260	18.3
Vilas	304	78	2	80	26.3
Walworth	2344	484	28	512	21.8
Washburn	584	126	5	131	22.4
Washington	1460	258	23	281	19.2
Waukesha	3900	982	80	1062	27.2
Waupaca	2128	375	17	392	18.4
Waushara	556	104	10	114	20.5
Winnebago	3460	1056	63	1119	32.3
Wood	2496	577	28	605	24.2
Sub-Total	146,924	36,348	3,163	39,511	26.9
Out of State		9,222	2,408	11,630	
Foreign		1,246	546	1,792	
No Origin			5	5	
TOTAL	146,924	46,816	6,122	52,938	